UNITED NATIONS **S**

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S/1994/995
25 August 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 24 AUGUST 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the following instances of violations by Iraq of the terms of the cease-fire between the two countries.

1. On 2 May 1994, at 0120 hours, a number of Iraqi commanders in a white patrol vehicle left the coordinates of PE004663 on the map of Mehran in the no man's land, north of the border sentry post of Bahramabad in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

2. On 3 May 1994, at 1030 hours, four Iraqi vehicles were seen leaving the geographic coordinates of ND374069 of Khosravi in the direction of the coordinates of ND403127 and ND397105 of Khosravi, west of border pillars 55 and 56/1 opposite Darbanjoogh in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

3. On 3 May 1994, anti-revolutionary elements crossed the border and entered Iranian territory to plant a bomb at the 8- and 12-inch oil pipelines connecting Danan to Dehloran and Dehloran to Cheshmehkhosh near the Moussian fork. The bomb exploded at 0400 hours and damaged the 8-inch pipelines.

4. On 4 May 1994, an Iraqi loader, 2 bulldozers, and a compressor were being operated at the geographic coordinates of PB3450043200 of Koohe Toonel, south of border pillar 25/11.

5. On 6 May 1994, at 2305 hours, anti-revolutionary elements crossed the border and entered Iranian territory, 1 kilometre north of the Gomrok-e-No sentry post at Naftshahr. They fired shots at oil well No. 8. They left the area and returned to Iraq when confronted with the Iranian forces.

6. On 6 May 1994, at 1900 hours, a number of Iraqi military personnel dressed in civilian clothing were seen at the geographic coordinates of TQ1500002000 of Eestgah-e-Navad in the no man's land, south of border pillar 7/14 and north of border pillar 7/13.

7. On 7 May 1994, at 2330 hours, Iraqi forces fired 10 flare bullets from the geographic coordinates of TP1500099000 of Eestgah-e-Navad. The flare bullets lit up the area over Iranian territory.

8. On 8 May 1994, at 1030 hours, an Iraqi loader and two trucks were seen being operated at the geographic coordinates of PB3410043900 of Koohe Toonel south of border pillars 26/3 and 26/4.

9. On 9 May 1994, at 1030 hours, four armed Iraqi personnel crossed the border and entered Iranian territory. They approached Iranian border police positions. The reaction of Iranian forces drove the Iraqi personnel back into Iraqi territory.

10. On 9 May 1994, anti-revolutionary elements crossed the border and penetrated into Iranian territory west of Hojreh Faghireh Mountain and east of Nanoor. They planted mines at the geographic coordinates of NE9300070000 of Nanoor. The mines injured two people and killed one of the residents of the area.

11. On 10 May 1994, between 0500 and 0600 hours, four armed personnel crossed the border and entered Iranian territory in the village of Bahramabad at the geographic coordinates of PE1400013000 of Sarvabad. They then left the village and entered the village of Benzool at the geographic coordinates of PE1400009000 of Sarvabad. These personnel were pursued by Iranian forces and returned to Iraqi territory.

12. On 10 May 1994, at 2300 hours, six armed personnel crossed the border and entered Iranian territory in the village of Shahrani at the geographic coordinates of PE1500023000 of Sarvabad. These personnel were pursued by Iranian forces and then returned to Iraqi territory.

13. On 10 May 1994, a group of six armed anti-revolutionary elements entered the Iranian village of Khanom Kohneh at the geographic coordinates of NE9400047000 of Marivan, north-east of border pillar 94. They threatened and interrogated the villagers and then left for the village of Babrabad at the geographic coordinates of NE9700045000 of Marivan, north-east of border pillar 91. They were pursued by Iranian forces and returned to Iraqi territory.

14. On 10 May 1994, 22 Iraqi motor boats were seen fishing and patrolling at the geographic coordinates of TP27500697000 and TP2410071900 of Khorramshahr and TP36900592000 and TP39600565400 of Abadan.

15. On 11 May 1994, at 0200 hours, five anti-revolutionary elements crossed the border and entered Iranian territory at the geographic coordinates of QA3900062000. They then attempted to penetrate into Iranian military bases. The response by Iranian forces drove them back to Iraqi territory.

16. On 11 May 1994, at 2000 hours, an anti-revolutionary team crossed the border and entered the Iranian village of Salin at the geographic coordinates of PD2000099000 of Baneh, east of border pillar 77. They threatened and intimidated the villagers and extorted money from the families. When leaving village, they engaged in battle with Iranian forces and then returned to Iraq.

17. On 11 May 1994, at 2300 hours, Iraqi forces fired 12 flare bullets at the geographic coordinates of QA7100021000 of Chazzabeh in Iranian territory in the vicinity of border pillar 15 and south of border pillar 16.

18. On 12 May 1994, at 1830 hours, seven anti-revolutionary elements crossed the border and penetrated into Iranian territory. They entered the village of Chavok at the geographic coordinates of PE0600035000 of Marivan, 15 kilometres south-east of border pillar 95/4, Hezarmaleh Mountain, and the village of Salsi at the geographic coordinates of PE0900036000 of Marivan, 15 kilometres south-east of border pillar 95/5. These personnel were pursued by Iranian forces and fled to Iraqi territory in the darkness of the night.

19. On 12 May 1994, at 2000 hours, a group of anti-revolutionary elements cross the border and entered Iranian territory east of border pillar 63/6. They entered the village of Balik at the geographic coordinates of PE1200026000 of Ney and while threatening and intimidating the villagers, they extorted money from them. The group then left for the village of Vosneh at the geographic coordinates of PE1700028000 of Sarvabad where they were confronted by Iranian forces and returned to Iraqi territory.

20. On 14 May 1994, a total of 18 Iraqi motor boats were seen fishing and passing through Arvandrood at the geographic coordinates of TP2650070100 of Khorramshahr and the coordinates of TP3650059000 of Abadan.

21. On 15 May 1994, at 2200 hours, anti-revolutionary elements crossed the border and entered the Iranian village of Koloojeh at the geographic coordinates of PE2031 of Chenareh. They threatened and intimidated the villagers and extorted money from them. These elements left the village at 2400 hours and went in the direction of the village of Nashkash at the geographic coordinates of PE2223 of Sarvabad where they were confronted with Iranian forces and left the area to return to Iraq in the darkness of the night.

22. On 16 May 1994, at 2300 hours, six armed anti-revolutionary elements crossed the border and entered Iranian territory in the village of Kani Koozaleh at the geographic coordinates of PE1833 of Chenareh. These elements were pursued by Iranian forces and then returned to Iraqi territory.

23. On 17 May 1994, 10 anti-revolutionary elements cross the border and penetrated into Iranian territory in the village of Kanikabood at the geographic coordinates of PE9400027000 of Ney, east of border pillar 83/6. They were pursued by Iranian forces and then returned to Iraqi territory.

24. On 17 May 1994, at 0930 hours, Iraqi forces fired a 152 millimetre shell from inside Iraqi territory. The shell landed in the vicinity of the geographic coordinates of ND7440025200 of Gholeh, east of Tang Hammam in the Islamic Republic of Iran and north of Gholjanak.

25. On 18 May 1994, at 1515 hours, three Iraqi military commanders escorted by armed personnel entered the no man's land at the geographic coordinates of NC8320019300 of Halaleh, west of border pillar 35/8. They inspected the area and then left.

26. On 18 May 1994, at 2010 hours, a group of Iraqi scuba divers crossed the border at Arvandrood with the intention of approaching the Iranian sentry post at the geographic coordinates of TP5060044200 of Khosroabad. The timely reaction of Iranian forces forced them to flee the area.

27. On 18 May 1994, six armed anti-revolutionary elements crossed the border and entered the Iranian village of Sheikh Kooreh at the geographic coordinates of PE1900022000 of Sarvabad. They were pursued by Iranian forces and returned to Iraqi territory.

28. On 19 May 1994, a group of anti-revolutionary elements crossed the border and entered the village of Issooleh in Iranian territory at the geographic coordinates of PE3000027000 of Chenareh. They were pursued by Iranian forces and returned to Iraqi territory.

29. On 19 May 1994, a group of anti-revolutionary elements crossed the border and entered the village of Bahramabad in Iranian territory at the geographic coordinates of PE1400013000 of Sarvabad. They intended to extort money from the villagers but were pursued by Iranian forces who drove them back to Iraqi territory.

30. On 20 May 1994, at 2240 hours, Iraqi forces fired two flare bullets at the geographic coordinates of TP17509250 of Eestgah-e-Navad west of border pillar 7/7.

31. On 20 May 1994, 16 Iraqi motor boats were seen patrolling and fishing at the geographic coordinates of TP5100042700 of Khosroabad.

32. On 22 May 1994, at 0945 and 1445 hours, eight Iraqi military personnel were seen training in offensive tactics at the geographic coordinates of NC54304150 of Sumar, west of border pillar 43.

33. On 23 May 1994, 16 Iraqi motor boats were seen fishing at the geographic coordinates of TP5060040200 of Khosroabad.

34. On 23 May 1994, at 0150 hours, Iraqi forces fired a flare bullet at the western side of the Iranian Shalamcheh sentry post.

35. On 23 May 1994, at 1035 hours, five Iraqi military personnel were seen digging trenches at the geographic coordinates of ND9000127000 of Khosravi.

36. On 25 May 1994, at 2200 hours, a number of Iraqi forces were seen digging the ground at the geographic coordinates of NC5860038600 of Sumar, at the Koomeh Sang Height, south of border pillar 40/5 inside the no man's land.

37. On 25 May 1994, 23 Iraqi motor boats were seen patrolling and fishing at the geographic coordinates of TP090040600 of Khosroabad, TP4080055800 of Abadan, and TP295001200 of Khorramshahr.

38. On 25 May 1994, Iraqi forces were seen constructing an observatory post at the geographic coordinates of NC4910050000 of Sumar west of border pillars 43/3, 44/4 and 44/5 at Height 402 (382).

39. On 26 May 1994, at 1030 hours, eight Iraqi soldiers were seen repairing trenches at the geographic coordinates of ND3940012700 of Khosravi in the no man's land, west of border pillar 56/1.

40. On 26 May 1994, at 1100 hours, five Iraqi wooden boats were seen patrolling the Arvandrood opposite Sen Creek; another boat was passing opposite Sa'adooni Creek, and another opposite Ariz Creek. The latter was accompanied by two motor boats.

41. On 26 May 1994, at 1400 hours, a patrol vehicle carrying two passengers was seen passing through the geographic coordinates of PB2100048000 of Koohe Toonel south of border pillar 27/5 in the no man's land. The passengers were filming Iranian border police positions and fortifications. The vehicle patrolled the area for 50 minutes.

42. On 26 May 1994, at 1600 hours, a khaki-coloured patrol vehicle carrying four passengers was seen filming Iranian border police positions and fortifications at the geographic coordinates of PB290450 of Koohe Toonel south of border pillar 26/10.

43. On 26 May 1994, at 1700 hours, an Iraqi patrol vehicle was seen inspecting Manzarieh sentry post at the geographic coordinates of ND4200004000 of Khosravi, south of border pillar 53/2 in the no man's land, for 30 minutes.

44. On 26 May 1994, a total of five Iraqi motor boats were seen passing through and fishing at the geographic coordinates of TP4180054800 of Abadan opposite Shatit in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

45. On 27 May 1994, at 2000 hours, a vehicle was seen moving in the no man's land at the coordinates of PB2000048000 of Koohe Toonel, south-east of border pillar 27/6 and south-west of border pillar 27/5.

46. On 27 May 1994, at 2200 hours, personnel from the border sentry post of Varamcheh at the geographic coordinates of ND9890080200 of Nosood engaged in a confrontation with five members of anti-revolutionaries who had crossed the border and entered Iranian territory. The five intruders fled in the direction of Absirvan River.

47. On 28 May 1994, at 2030 hours, two buses carrying Iraqi personnel were seen at the geographic coordinates of NC6820024100 of Kani Sheikh in the no man's land west of border pillar 39/1. The buses were moving in the direction of the Cheft-e-Alamote sentry post at the geographic coordinates of NC713002400 of Halaleh in the no man's land west of border pillar 38 and south of border pillar 39.

48. On 28 May 1994, at 2305 hours, Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of TP1400082000 of Eestgah-e-Navad west of border pillars 6/2 and 7 fired two flare bullets.

49. On 29 May 1994, a total of 12 Iraqi motor boats were seen at the geographic coordinates of TP3980056600 of Abadan in Arvandrood.

50. On 30 May 1994, at 0800 hours, 14 groups of Iraqi military personnel were engaged in military drills at the geographic coordinates of NC6820024100 of Kani Sheikh in the no man's land west of border pillar 39/1. The drills lasted 30 minutes.

51. On 30 May 1994, three Iraqi motor boats were seen patrolling and fishing at the geographic coordinates of TP5090041600 of Khosroabad, TP3690059400 of Abadan, and TP2990059900 of Khorramshahr opposite Minoo Island.

52. On 30 May 1994, anti-revolutionary elements crossed the border and entered Iranian territory to mine the area at geographic coordinates of NE3400085000 of Sardasht. An Iranian vehicle carrying personnel hit the mine. As a result, four people were injured and the vehicle was damaged.

53. On 31 May 1994, 12 Iraqi motor boats were seen patrolling and passing through Arvandrood at the geographic coordinates of TP2940062500 and TP940080 of Khorramshahr and TP3690059400 of Abadan.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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S/1994/996
25 August 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 23 AUGUST 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF AFGHANISTAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to enclose the statement of the Spokesman of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Islamic State of Afghanistan, dated 18 August 1994, in relation to the statement of 11 August 1994 by the President of the Security Council on Afghanistan (S/PRST/1994/43).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) A. G. Ravan FARHADI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Statement dated 16 August 1994 by the Spokesman of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan on the United Nations Security Council presidential statement dated 11 August 1994 concerning the present situation in Afghanistan

The President of the United Nations Security Council, after the meeting of the Council on 11 August 1994, issued a statement on the current situation in Afghanistan (S/PRST/1994/43). The Islamic State of Afghanistan considers this statement an important and considerable document in the solution to the current problems in Afghanistan and welcomes the positive and realistic elements contained in it as a logical approach in the return of peace and stability in the country.

In his statement, the President strongly condemned the continuation of fighting in Afghanistan, called upon all parties to end the internal conflicts in the country and re-establish peace and tranquillity and called upon countries to stop sending arms to the fighting groups and to take part in the reconstruction of Afghanistan. The presidential statement also emphasized the contribution of the Afghan people in the settlement of their nation's internal matters.

In the view of the Islamic State, the presidential statement of the Security Council is not only a positive response to the call of the Afghans for the discontinuation of foreign interferences in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, it is also a useful step towards establishing peace and stability in Afghanistan and preparing the ground for ensuring humanitarian assistance and rehabilitation of our war-stricken country.

The Islamic State has time and again emphasized the fact that the present fighting in Afghanistan is not an internal conflict but an imposed war from outside.

Foreign interferences in the internal affairs of Afghanistan from some countries and certain foreign circles continues through the sending of arms and ammunition to elements tied with the outside. All these interferences are aimed at preventing peace and stability and Islamic order to consolidate the country.

With regard to the continuation of foreign interference and the fanning of the flames of internal conflict in Afghanistan which poses a new threat to Afghanistan's national sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence, the 11-point resolution of the Supreme Islamic Council held recently in Herat province, as well as the statement of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan, requests H.E. Mahmoud Mestiri, Head of the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan, to look for an appropriate, effective and functional mechanism to put an end to the channelling of weapons and ammunition to those who in violation of their own commitment plotted a coup against the Islamic State and continue to rocket the capital and cause the killing of the civilian population and the destruction of public and State properties.

It is understandable that the continuation of these interferences only adds to the suffering of the Afghan people and constitutes a clear violation of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations concerning non-interference in the internal affairs of other States.

It is a well-known fact that after the first visit of Ambassador Mahmoud Mestiri to Afghanistan, the Security Council had no doubt about the foreign interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. Therefore, the Islamic State of Afghanistan calls upon the international community, especially the United Nations Security Council, not only to content itself only with the issuance of statements but also to start taking practical steps aimed at putting an immediate end to the foreign interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

In spite of some positive and reassuring elements contained in the Security Council presidential statement, it is regrettable to note that the statement failed to address some other important matters and developments, among them the convening of the Herat Supreme Islamic Council in which authoritative representatives of the nation participated. The Islamic State of Afghanistan expected that the presidential statement would also mention and support the important and historic decisions of the Supreme Islamic Council towards solving the present crisis.

It is the expectation of the Islamic State of Afghanistan that the United Nations should coordinate its endeavours towards solving the Afghan problem, in line with the expressed will of the Afghan nation, and extend its cooperation in the convening of the forthcoming Grand National Assembly on 23 October 1994, for the purpose of ratifying the constitution, and for the election of the political leadership and other important issues pertaining to the destiny of the Afghan nation.

Regarding the recent statement of Mr. Sotirios Mousouris, in which he condemned the fierce rocket attacks on hospitals and residential places in Kabul, which took place on Friday, 12 August 1994, the Spokesman of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs expressed appreciation for such humanitarian concern and objectivity. However, it was regrettable, the Spokesman said, to find in Mr. Mousouris's statement the fact that, unfairly, he did not hold one particular party responsible and believes that all sides were responsible for the rocket attacks. The Spokesman added that according to the information available to Mr. Mousouris, the rocket attacks on residential areas in Kabul, the Charsad Bestar Hospital, Jamhuriat Hospital and the medicine stock of the Ministry for Public Health worth over $1.5 million, which were burned and destroyed, should have served as sufficient and undeniable proof that the opposition is to be held responsible for such atrocities and the destroying of public and governmental property.

The Islamic State of Afghanistan expected and continues to expect the United Nations and Mr. Mousouris to take a clear, strong and decisive stand against such inhuman actions of the opposition as well as of those outside circles who are depriving our people from their very basic right, namely the right to life.

As to the proposed cease-fire initiated by Mr. Mousouris, the Islamic State of Afghanistan, despite its military advances, with the sincere intention of advocating a political settlement to the problem, has no objection to this proposed cease-fire. If the opposition responds positively to the United Nations proposed cease-fire, the Islamic State would be ready to observe the cease-fire and as a first step implement it in the capital, Kabul.

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LETTER DATED 25 AUGUST 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that, during the period from 11 to 20 August 1994, United States aircraft continued to violate Iraqi airspace for the purposes of reconnaissance and provocation and the dropping of heat flares.

11 August 1994

(a) Northern region: 21 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho, Tall Afar, Amadiyah and Aqrah.

(b) Southern region: 45 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Nasiriyah, Qurnah, Samawah, Chabaish, Jalibah, Busayyah, Lasaf, Salman, Ushbayjah and Artawi.

- At 1215 hours on 11 August 1994, a United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at 600 km/h violated Iraq's airspace over Basra, Qurnah, Qal'at Salih, Amarah, Rifa'i, the area south of Diwaniyah, Rumaythah and Nasiriyah. It departed at 1525 hours in the direction of Saudi Arabia.

12 August 1994

(a) Northern region: 19 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Mosul, Dohuk, Irbil, Zakho, Ayn Zalah and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 34 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Nasiriyah, Samawah, Ushbayjah, Busayyah, Jalibah and Artawi.

13 August 1994

Southern region: 40 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Qurnah, Jalibah, Busayyah and Qal'at Salih.

14 August 1994

(a) Northern region: 9 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho, Amadiyah and Aqrah.

(b) Southern region: 36 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Nasiriyah, Samawah, Jalibah, Qurnah, Salman and Artawi.

15 August 1994

(a) Northern region: 19 sorties flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho, Tall Afar and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 31 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Samawah, Salman, Ushbayjah, Khidr, Lasaf, Jalibah and Busayyah.

16 August 1994

(a) Northern region: 21 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Zakho and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 17 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Nasiriyah, Samawah, Jalibah, Qurnah, Busayyah, Artawi and Salman.

- At 1137 hours on 16 August 1994, a United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at a speed of 600 km/h and at an altitude of 20,000 m violated Iraq's airspace over Artawi. It departed at 1420 hours in the direction of Saudi Arabia.

17 August 1994

(a) Northern region: 16 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho, Tall Afar and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 30 sorties flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Nasiriyah, Qurnah, Busayyah, Jalibah, Salman, Artawi and Samawah.

18 August 1994

Northern region: 15 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Zakho and Amadiyah.

19 August 1994

(a) Northern region: 17 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Mosul, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Zakho, Amadiyah and Ayn Zalah.

(b) Southern region: 40 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Nasiriyah, Samawah, Qurnah, Jalibah, Busayyah, Artawi, Qal'at Salih, Amarah, Chabaish and Salman.

- At 1215 hours on 19 August 1994, a hostile formation dropped 10 heat flares to the south-west of Qawsh in Nineveh Governorate.

20 August 1994

(a) Northern region: 4 sorties, flown at a speed of 720 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Amadiyah, Shaqlawah, Aqrah and Rawandoz.

(b) Southern region: 30 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at medium altitude, centred on Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Khidr, Chabaish, Busayyah and Jalibah.

- At 1300 hours on 20 August 1994, a United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at a speed of 600 km/h and at an altitude of 20,000 m violated Iraq's airspace over Busayyah, Basra, Umm Qasr, Qal'at Salih, Diwaniyah, Najaf and Nasiriyah. It departed at 1507 hours in the direction of Saudi Arabia.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

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S/1994/998
26 August 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 25 AUGUST 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In view of: (a) the relevant Security Council resolutions, including 713 (1991), 752 (1992), 757 (1992), 820 (1993) and 838 (1993); (b) the commitments undertaken by the "Contact Group"; and (c) certain assertions undertaken by the leadership in Serbia and Montenegro and as further outlined in Security Council document S/1994/932 of 4 August 1994, we would like to provide the following information.

Contrary to the commitments of the leadership in Serbia and Montenegro, the border of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina continues to be violated by the flow of war matériel from Serbia and Montenegro for the assistance of the Karadzic forces. This flow of war matériel is systematically guided, is accommodated by the customs/border guards of Serbia and Montenegro and is undertaken with the support of the so-called Yugoslav Army.

These violations occur during the night in the areas of Bjeljina, Foca, Visegrad, Zvornik and other towns along the border. While in most instances existing roads or bridges are utilized, at least at one crossing point, pontoon bridges appear to be assembled for evening crossings and are then disassembled for the daylight hours. Some of these violations have been documented by the international press, and we believe that this information is also familiar to some members of the Contact Group.

We would like to also remind the Security Council that the flow of this war matériel and such violations of our border constitute an aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Belgrade leadership has in effect acknowledged this aggression when it committed to halting the flow of these goods and other "cooperation" between itself and the Karadzic forces in official statements (including the aforementioned document S/1994/932). A failure of the Belgrade regime to allow the deployment of border monitors and to comply with resolution 838 (1993) would not only be an acknowledgement of continuing violations but also of undeterred aggression. In such a situation, the Security Council would be remiss not to declare finally, and after undue inaction, the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina as a victim of aggression and Serbia and Montenegro as the aggressor.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating the present letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

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26 August 1994

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REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE CREDENTIALS OF THE ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a letter dated 25 August 1994 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations stating that Ms. Elizabeth Wilmshurst has been appointed alternative representative of the United Kingdom on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, the above letter constitutes adequate provisional credentials.

94-34415 (E) 280894 28/08/94